



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK NOTES

The Psychology of Musical Talent. By CARL EMIL SEASHORE. Boston, Silver, Burdett and Co., 1919. 288 p.

This comprehensive monograph is addressed to students of applied psychology. Its content must appeal to all interested in music, and teachers and students of childhood should also find much material of value in it. For years the author has devoted himself to this subject, and he is our chief American authority upon it, so that psychology may well congratulate itself that it has here the carefully drawn-up statement of the results of long and constant study.

After treating of the psychology of the musical mind the author then discusses in subsequent chapters the sense of pitch, of intensity, time, rhythm, timbre, consonance, auditory space, voluntary motor control, musical action, musical imagery and imagination; musical memory, intellect, and feeling; and the individual and training in the art.

Human Psychology. By HOWARD C. WARREN. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. 460 p.

This book has no preface or introduction. It has a long list of acknowledgments. It is evidently the material of the author's course of instruction well digested by many years of active teaching. It is abundantly illustrated and has a great many tables. The following are the chief chapters treated: The Science of Psychology; The Organism; The Neuro-Terminal Mechanism; Physiology of the Neuron; Stimulation, Adjustment, and Response; Behavior; Conscious Experience; The Senses; The Components of Mental States; Primary and Secondary Mental States; Succession of Mental States; Attitudes; Character and Personality; Organized Mental Life; with an Appendix on The Mind-Body Relation, Mechanism and Purpose, Neural Activity, and The Visual Process.

The Psychology of Nationality and Internationalism. By W. B. PILLSBURY. N. Y., D. Appleton and Co., 1919. 314 p.

The writer's work is more or less suggested by Graham Wallas, and his position is a compromise between that of MacDougall, with his insistence on immediate instinct, and that of Trotter, who explains all social phenomena by the fear of the individual for the social whole, with the consequent dominance of convention. The chief chapters are: The Problem of Nationality; The Nation as a Psychological Unit—Social Instincts; Hate as a Social Force; Nationality in History; Nationality in the Process of Naturalization; The Nation and the Mob Consciousness; The National Mind; The Nation as Ideal; Nationality and the State; and Nationality and Super-Nationality as Expressed in a League of Nations.

An Outline of Abnormal Psychology. By JAMES WINFRED BRIDGES. Columbus, R. G. Adams and Co., 1919. 126 p.

Nothing could be more admirable, timely, or needed than an outline of this kind. Perhaps no two people would have made the same

tabulation and classification of subject matter, and some would take exception even to his division of it into three parts: (1) The Abnormal Phenomena; (2) The Mental Syndromes or Symptom-Complexes of Insanity; and (3) The Borderline Diseases: Psychoneuroses and Epilepsies. It would be also easy to quarrel with his bibliography, which indicates that he is warped a little by his partisanship for introspection on the one hand and that he is not acquainted with much of the best recent German literature on some of the topics. This perhaps is the chief defect of such an outline. But after all this is said, while the author's classification of abnormal phenomena is not that to which most adhere now, everyone ought to be thankful for this handbook, which is so timely and so conscientiously wrought out.

Sinnesphysiologische Untersuchungen. By JULIUS PIKLER. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1917. 515 p.

Here we have an admirable and comprehensive survey of the results of the experiments in sense physiology up to the present time with an attempt to synthesize and balance accounts as to what is known and unknown, valuable and otherwise. It is a work of great value, and we hope to have it more fully reviewed at some future time in these pages.

The Voyage of a Vice-Chancellor. By ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPLEY. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1919.

These are extracts from a private diary the author wrote while on an extensive tour of the United States in 1918 as a member of the British University Mission. It is difficult to see any *raison d'être* for such a book. Most of it consists of jottings calendar-wise, giving crude impressions of his trip to this country, while a chapter ambitiously headed "University Education in the United States" gives the crudest and most superficial of all views. To not a few American educators upon whom the Vice-Chancellor made any impression at all he seemed to carry an English atmosphere so dense and impervious as to make him almost inaccessible to new impressions, a man who loved to talk and did so with an English accent delightful to many, but tedious and prolix. It is significant and ominous to our minds that this much-heralded British commission should have devoted so much time to matters so entirely irrelevant to the purpose of the commission, although, so far as we can see, this trivial book may be one of the chief results of the pedagogic expedition.

The Field of Philosophy. By JOSEPH A. LEIGHTON. Columbus, R. G. Adams and Co., 1919. 485 p. (Second revised and enlarged edition.)

This work, the publisher tells us, "gives a concise, clear and comprehensive account of the principal views of the nature of the world and the human soul, and of the meaning of thought and human life, advanced by thinkers in the chief ages of European and American thought down to the present time." Although comprehensive itself, it "furnishes ample guidance for further study."

The first part, which is historical, is rather full, down to and including Scholasticism, with which it stops. Part II consists of the problems of modern philosophy, with a chapter to each of the following: Reality, Dualism, Materialism, Kant, Spiritualism or Idealism, The One and the Many, Evolution and Teleology, The Self, Concepts of Metaphysics, Epistemology, Criteria of Truth, Values, Philosophy

of History, Philosophic Progress and Discipline, and Current Issues in Regard to Consciousness, Intelligence, and Reality.

The Health of the Teacher. By WILLIAM ESTABROOK CHANCELLOR. Chicago, Forbes and Co., 1919. 307 p.

The purpose of this book is to guide teachers in the care of their own health while teaching, which is a serious problem. It means increased strength and efficiency for the day's work, overcoming tendencies to disease, increasing the joy of life, and postponing death. The thirty-eight chapters are divided into parts: (1) Principles of Diagnosis and Cases, and (2) The Rationale of Health Control. Part I includes chapters on The Instinct to be Well, Differential Diagnosis, and on eighteen different troubles with case illustrations of each. Part II is on sleep, diet, exercise, etc., and on the care of the different parts, organs, and functions.

Brightness and Dullness in Children. By HERBERT WOODROW. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1919. 313 p.

The chief chapters are: The Measurement of Intelligence; Brightness and Dullness; Brains; Physical Defects; Anatomical Age; Pedagogical Age; Simple Mental Processes; Association, Memory, and Attention; Complex Mental Processes; Mental Organization; Heredity; The Organization of Education; and Educational Methods. This book is in the Lippincott Educational Guides series edited by W. F. Russell, Ph.D.

Etude-Critique sur L'Evolution des Idées Relatives à la Nature des Hallucinations Vraies. By RAOUL MOURGUE. Paris, Jouve et Cie., 1919. 66 p.

This somewhat voluminous author writes here rather systematically his conclusions, based largely upon the French writers, that there is great difference in the degree of the hallucinated image and that this is favored by every anatomical reference. He is evidently a rather extreme disciple of Moreau in believing that crepuscular states play a great rôle here. The discussion, on the whole, does not bring us into very close relation with the subject; nor does it suggest much that is new.

Aces for Industry. By RUFUS STEELE. Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Co. 93 p.

This is an indexless, chapterless, and so far as we can see rather aimless but sprightly, gossipy booklet with considerable conversation and plenty of idealism, a book about which it is impossible to form any opinion without reading it all; and the reviewer, after many attempts, can find no incentive to do this. The publisher calls it "an absorbing story of a big new idea in American life," viz., that the chief need of industry is workers with the spirit of the aviator, not content to do a day's work in routine fashion but eager to improve everything.

Aesthetics: A Critical Theory of Art. By HENRY G. HARTMAN. Columbus, R. G. Adams and Co., 1919. 250 p.

The writer here attempts to answer the question, what are the elements of individual interest in painting, music, and poetry? He does not aim so much to increase our appreciation as to correct the old methods of determining substance, origin, and value of art. He does

not deem it unitary, and thinks the psychological or subjective factors have been forced into one-sided prominence, so that our art psychology needs reconstruction. The chapters are the following: Beauty and Art; Art and Theory; What is Art? The Substance of Art; Formulas and Methods in Art-Theory; Painting; Poetry; and Music.

Business Inspirations. By CHRISTIAN D. LARSON. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1919. 163 p.

Of the twenty-seven chapters of this book the typical ones are headed: Follow the High Vision, The Magic of Sincerity, It Pays to Look Well, What Makes Men Great, Giving Your Whole Self, How to Work, Creating the Right Idea, The Will to Do More. It is written in a sort of hortatory way and is related to other books on business somewhat as the work of a good revivalist is related to that of a stated pastor.

Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Society. Vol. XXV, June, 1918. Baltimore, American Medico-Psychological Assn., 1918. 397 p.

Prehistoric Villages, Castles, and Towers of Southwestern Colorado. By J. WALTER FEWKES. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 70.) Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1919. 79 p. (33 plates.)

Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities. By WILLIAM H. HOLMES. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 60, Part I.) Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1919. 380 p.

PRIZE IN PSYCHOPHYSICS

The prize of \$100 offered in 1914 for the best paper on the Availability of Pearson's Formulae for Psychophysics (this JOURNAL, xxv., 148), has been awarded to Dr. Godfrey H. Thomson, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a paper entitled "On the Application of Pearson's Methods of Curve-Fitting to the Problems of Psychophysics, especially to the Data of Urban's Experiments on Lifted Weights: in four parts, together with Part V. On the Use of Compound Curves in the Analysis of Heterogeneous Material, and Part VI. On an Outline of an Attempt to Make a Generalised Psychometric Function."